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WOMEN and the LABOR FORCE

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WOMEN AND THE LABOR FORCE

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State of Illinois

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WOMEN AND THE LABOR FORCE

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I. Introduction

Women and the Labor Force is published by the Research and Analysis subdivision of the Illinois Bureau of Employment Security in compliance with guidelines provided by the Employment and Training Administration, U.S.Department of Labor. Women is one of five annual reports on specific segments of Illinois' labor force.

Women are often viewed as good candidates for part-time jobs since they are expected to want time off to be with sick children or to be home at the close of the school day. Often it is assumed that a woman will abandon her job if her husband is transferred or offered a promotion. In fact, women are excellent candidates for full-time, demanding positions which will allow them to support their families as well as any man. At executive and managerial levels, many husbands are changing jobs in order to accomodate a transfer or promotion offered to the wife.

For the most part, however, women are employed and seek employment in the traditional areas of clerk, typist, teacher, nurse, or other occupation usually associated with women workers. While these occupational choices have limited advancement opportunities, they have proven to be relatively recession-proof and as a result women had a lower unemployment rate than men during 1980.

The percent of women who are working continues to rise as both economic and sociologic changes allow and encourage women to seek jobs. By the end of the 1990's, as many as 72 percent of all adult women will be in the labor force.

II. National Overview

Women have established themselves as a permanent presence in the work force. Although the proportion of a particular geographic or industrial/occupational work force that is female may vary, women will nonetheless be found in every phase of work life. The proportion of the national labor force that is female has grown by more than fifty percent over the past thirty years. Table I, in the Statistical Appendix summarizes labor force participation since 1950 at five year increments. Over the past thirty years, the difference between male and female labor force participation rates has steadily narrowed as the rate for women increased substantially, and the rate for men gradually inched down. In 1980, about two out of every five workers are women; or there are about 1.3 men for every woman in the labor force.

The overall effect of the rising labor force participation by women has been to raise the overall labor force participation rate. On Table II (Statistical Appendix) the labor force participation rates for recent years are shown for men and women. Increases in the female labor force participation rates raised the total rate. The male rate declined because of changes in the age composition of the male population. Men, like the total population, have been getting older and because smaller participation rates are associated with older age groups, the net result has been to lower the male labor force participation rate. For women the same aging process has occurred but it has been amply offset by the increasing numbers of women who are entering the labor force either for the first time or after a prolonged absence.

The national unemployment rates (Table III, Statistical Appendix) show that, although women have lower participation rates than men, they generally have higher unemployment rates. The difference in the proportion that is unemployed is due to the constantly increasing number of women entering the labor force. This component of unemployed entrants is rarely reduced. For men however this component is neglegible. Therefore, the female unemployment rates never get a chance to come down, because just as some women find jobs, more are taking their place in the entrant component. This phenomenon will continue until the labor force participation rates for women stabilize.

On Table IV, in the Statistical Appendix, 1979 and 1980 annual average data for men and women are compared. Over the year the men increased in unemployment by 38 percent, while their number employed dropped about one percent. On the other hand, the number of unemployed women rose only about 12 percent, while the number of women at work rose about two percent. Thus the size of the female labor force was increased because both the employed and the unemployed components increased; the size of the male labor force increased wholly because there were more unemployed men.

These differences in labor force and unemployment between men and women show that there must be substantive differences in the subcomponents of the two labor forces. The mini-table (below) shows one subcomponent--age.

Labor Force Participation Rates - U.S. Totals
1980 Annual Average

	Men	Women
All Ages	77.4%	51.6%
16-19	60.7	53.1
20-24	86.0	69.0
25-34	95.3	65.4
35-44	95.5	65.5
45-54	91.2	59.9
55-64	72.3	41.5
65 & over	19.1	8.1

(Source: Employment and Earnings, January 1981.)

Clearly, there are very few men who are not already in the labor force. However, many age groups for women have barely half of their number in the labor force. The total labor force for women will continue increasing through the 1980's and 1990's probably peaking at a labor force participation rate between 68 and 72 percent.

Working women are found in nearly every occupational grouping, however women tend to be concentrated in traditionally female jobs which are primarily white collar. The following mini-table shows the percent distribution of women according to their occupation and the ratios of women to men for those occupations. The two dominant occupational groups are clerical and service (see DEFINTIONS for descriptions of occupations included in these groupings). The ratios of women to men are highest for clerical and for non-college teachers.

Occupational Distribution of Working Women
U.S. Totals - 1980 Annual Average

	Percent Distribution of Working Women	Ratio of Women to Men
All Occupations	100.0%	.74:1
White Collar	65.6	1.14:1
Professional-Technical	16.8	.80:1
Health	4.8	2.08:1
Teachers (except college)	5.4	2.43:1
All Other	6.6	.40:1
Managers-Administrators	6.9	.35:1
Sales	6.8	.83:1
Clerical	35.1	4.02:1
Blue Collar	13.8	.23:1
Service	19.5	1.63:1
Farming	1.2	.22:1

(Source: Employment and Earings, January 1981.)

Occupational groups with ratios of women to men which are lower than the overall ratio of .74 to 1 are areas where women are underrepresented relative to their total numbers. Managers-Administrators and All Other Professional-Technical have very small ratios of women to men.

The concentration of women in White Collar jobs is seen in every major industrial group. The mini-table below shows the proportion of an industry's employment that is White Collar and the proportion of women in that industry who are in White Collar jobs.

U.S. Totals - 1980 Annual Average

	Proportion of Industry's Employment That Is in White Collar Jobs	
	Total	Women
Mining	35.2%	89.8%
Construction	24.0	83.9
Manufacturing	34.2	39.6
Transp-Commun-PubUtil	44.2	81.0
Wholesale Trade	68.5	85.1
Retail Trade	57.7	66.5
Finance-Insur-Realty	92.1	97.3
Public Administration	69.1	91.2

(Source: Employment and Earnings, January 1981.)

Regardless of how large the overall proportion of White Collar employment is, female workers always had a larger proportion.

Unemployed women represented 7.4 percent of all women in the labor force during 1980, approximately 3.3 million women (see Table IV). Nearly half of the jobless women were under 25 years of age:

Distribution of Unemployed Women by Age Group
U.S.Totals - 1980 Annual Average

	Unemployed	Labor Force
All Ages	100.0%	100.0%
16-24	44.9	25.6
25-34	25.9	26.6
35-44	14.0	19.3
45-54	9.6	15.6
55-64	4.5	10.3
65 & over	1.1	2.6

(Source: Employment and Earnings, January 1981.)

II. Illinois Overview

A. Composition of the Economy

Illinois' economy includes a large agricultural component, a substantial service sector, many goods-producing industries, and a smaller government or public sector. Agriculture makes the largest contribution to Illinois' position as a leading export state. Four-fifths of the state's land is used for agricultural purposes; the major crops are corn and soybeans. Agriculture, however, offers relatively few employment opportunities even during harvest periods. The majority of all jobs in Illinois are in nonagricultural industries.

During 1980, approximately 4.9 million persons were employed in nonfarm activities. Only one-fourth of these workers were employed in manufacturing industries. Most workers in Illinois were employed in nonmanufacturing industries: about sixty percent of the total. Approximately fifteen percent were employed by government. Since the 1975 recession, nonagricultural employment in Illinois has been rising each year. However, the pace has slowed during the past three years, reflecting the impact of the 1980 recession. Manufacturing (goods-producing industries) recorded a net loss in employment from 1979 to 1980; nonmanufacturing (services) and government posted small gains.

Because women are concentrated in white collar jobs and because white collar jobs are concentrated in nonmanufacturing industries, women have not been as directly affected by the current recession as have men.

The table on the opposite page shows the 1980 percent distribution of employment in Illinois, and the percent change in annual average employment for the last three years. Finance-Insurance-Real Estate and Government have recorded the largest gains; Primary Metals and Fabricated Metals have recorded the largest declines.

ILLINOIS
ANNUAL AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT
IN SELECTED NONAGRICULTURAL INDUSTRIES*

	Percent Distribution, 1980 Annual Average	Percent Change in Annual Averages '79-'80	'78-'79	'77-'78
Total, all industries	100.0%	+0.2%	+2.0%	+2.9%
Manufacturing	25.0	-3.9	-0.3	+2.8
Nonelec. Mach.	4.6	+0.5	-1.4	+3.7
Electrical Equip.	3.3	-4.6	+1.0	+2.8
Fabric. Metals	2.8	-6.4	-0.5	+3.6
Food Products	2.3	-2.9	-1.1	+0.2
Printing/Publish.	2.1	-1.0	+1.5	+4.2
Primary Metals	1.9	-7.0	+1.2	+4.5
Nonmanufacturing	59.4	+1.3	+3.0	+3.3
Trade	23.3	-0.2	+1.8	+3.0
Services	19.3	+2.2	+4.1	+3.0
Finance-Insur-Realty	6.4	+6.0	+5.1	+5.4
Transp-Commun-PubUtil	5.8	-1.2	+2.4	+2.7
Construction	3.9	+1.9	+1.3	+6.1
Government	15.6	+2.8	+2.1	+1.4
Local	10.4	+2.8	+2.9	+1.5
State	3.0	+1.4	+0.9	+1.3
Federal	2.2	+4.7	-0.1	+1.3

*Based on estimates developed by Current Employment Statistics section, Research and Analysis, Illinois Bureau of Employment Security.

B. Composition of the Labor Force

The Illinois labor force is predominantly male: 57.9 percent of all persons in the 1980 labor force were men. The ratio of men to women is about 1.4 to one; this is very close to the national ratio. In Illinois, the main difference between men and women in the labor force is that women increased in both the employed and unemployed components, from 1979 to 1980. Table V, in the Statistical Appendix, shows the labor force status of men and women for 1979 and 1980. The number of unemployed men in 1980 was about 80 percent greater than the number in 1979. And, the number of working men declined over the same period. The jobless count for Illinois women increased only about 30 percent and the number of working women edged up. The labor force participation rate for women continued to climb and from 1979 to 1980 a full percentage point was added to their participation rate. Most of the increase in the labor force participation of women was due to women who were looking for jobs. The unemployed increment for women, 1979 to 1980, was five times as great as the employed increment. The most significant difference between 1979 and 1980 was in the unemployment rates. In 1979 the rate for women was higher than the rate for men. In 1980, however, the rate for women was at 8.1 percent while the rate for men was at a higher 8.5 percent.

The same difference in the unemployment rates of men and women is seen in almost every age group (see Table VI, Statistical Appendix). Only during what is called "prime working ages", that is age 25 to 44, does the female unemployment rate surpass the male rate. This difference is due, at least in part, to the fact that men record their highest labor force participation rate for this age group. This is also the time during which most women who have been out of the labor force return to find jobs, driving up their unemployment rate.

Thus the labor force components of employed and unemployed show some differences by sex as does the labor force participation rate. There are also differences by sex among those who are not in the labor force. Persons who are not in the labor force, that is persons who are not working or looking for work, are divided into four categories of activities: at home, in school, unable, and other (retired, voluntarily idle). Except for the teen years, women who are not in the labor force were most likely to be "at home".Table VII shows the distribution of persons not in the labor force by the reason that they are not working or looking for work.

During the teenage years, women and men were most likely to be full-time students. "At home" is the largest proportion for all other age groups of women, however "other" increases with age. For men, the largest proportion of persons not in the labor force is found in the "other" category with "unable" increasing with age. Men in general have a larger proportion of their number who are not in the labor force because they are full-time students than do women. During the coming decade, the proportion of women who are "at home" will decline slightly and the proportion classified as "other" will increase slightly.

The occupational distribution of men and women in Illinois follows the same general pattern as the national data. Table VIII, in the Statistical Appendix, shows the occupational distribution of employed and unemployed men and women in 1980. As expected, women have their largest proportion of employed and unemployed in the traditional areas of White Collar, clerical jobs. These proportions are generally the same for White and Nonwhite women, with a slightly larger proportion of Nonwhite women in the the Blue Collar occupations.

For both sexes, the proportion of unemployed who were in Blue Collar occupations is higher than the proportion of those who were employed. This is an accurate reflection of the impact of the current recession on the Illinois economy. Blue Collar occupations are concentrated in manufacturing industries, and as seen on page 9, these were the industries hardest hit by the recession. For example, only 14 percent of all working women were employed in Blue Collar jobs, but more than one-third of all unemployed women were from such occupations. Looking at Table IX, the same discrepancies between employment and unemployment are seen. Only about 17 percent of all working women were employed in manufacturing industries, but more than one-third of all unemployed women were from these industries.

To some extent these differences in proportions of employment and unemployment by occupation and industry help to explain the differences in male and female unemployment rates. If women are concentrated in White Collar, nonmanufacturing jobs, and if these jobs were less affected by the recession than Blue Collar, manufacturing jobs, then the proportion of women who are unemployed will be relatively small.

C. Composition of the Unemployed

The last five tables in the Statistical Appendix (Tables X through XIV) identify characteristics of the unemployed in Illinois. Reasons for unemployment are shown on Table X. Job leavers (persons who voluntarily quit a job) are a very small proportion of the total unemployed. The most sizable difference between men and women is on the reason: reentrant, particularly those who had not worked for five years or more. For both sexes, the largest proportion of unemployed were classified under the reason: job losers. During a recession, when employment opportunities are scarce, most persons who have a job are reluctant to quit for any reason. This is why the reason: job leavers is so small for both sexes. The proportion of unemployed women who were job leavers is slightly higher than for men because such women are less likely to be employed in depressed industries. As stated in the preceding section, women are concentrated in occupations and industries which have been less affected by the current recession than the occupations and industries in which men are concentrated. Therefore there is less risk for a woman to quit a job. There will probably still be employment opportunities for her.

Another difference between unemployed men and women is in the length of time that they are out of work. Table XI shows the average period of unemployment in Illinois. Women have a smaller proportion of their total in the "over 26 weeks" category than do men. Again, this reflects the ability of women to move into a new job because of their typical employment opportunities. Because women are concentrated in jobs of a nonmanufacturing, White Collar (usually clerical) nature, they can transfer their job skills more easily to an industry or area that has been less affected by the recession. This has allowed women to post shorter average periods of unemployment than men.

The duration of unemployment is also shown on Table XII, along with several other characteristics of the insured unemployed in Illinois. The age distributions for men and women are very similar. About three-fourths of the insured unemployed are at least 25 years of age. For women, Nonwhites comprise a larger proportion of the insured unemployed than for men: 24.5 percent versus 19.8 percent. The occupational distribution is approximately the same as the distribution for all unemployed as shown on Table VIII.

Another source of information about the composition of the unemployed in Illinois is Job Service records. Table XIII (Statistical Appendix) shows the characteristics of Job Service applicants. Nearly all such applicants were unemployed (about 96 percent), but only a little more than one-third were eligible for unemployment insurance benefits. As seen on Table XII, men have a larger proportion of their number who are White than do women. Unlike female insured unemployed, female Job Service applicants are slightly older than the male applicants. This reflects the number of reentrants to the labor force, which was a larger share of women than of men. There are only very slight differences in the educational levels of male and female Job Service applicants, with men having a larger proportion of applicants whose education did not stop with high school. The occupational distribution of Job Serivce applicants is very close the occupational distributions shown on Tables VIII and XII. The only significant difference among these three distritions is that there is a larger proportion of female Job Service applicants in the Service occupations than there was for either the insured unemployed or the total unemployed.

D. Conclusions

The recent past and the current situation of the female labor force are really extensions of old trends. Women have entered the labor force in large numbers and have been successful in finding jobs. However, nearly all of the women have entered traditionally female areas of employment in clerical and service occupations. This has merely extended old trends in female employment. Because of the current recession, this tendency to look for work in traditional occupations has benefitted women jobseekers. The areas in which women have traditionally been employed have also been the least affected by the recession. However, as the economy recovers there will be less incentive to maintain these traditional employment patterns.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

TABLE I

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES,
BY SEX, U.S. TOTALS*

ANNUAL AVERAGES

	MEN	WOMEN		
	Labor Force Participation Rates	Labor Force Participation Rates	Number in the Labor Force (000's)	Percent of Total Labor Force
1950	86.4%	33.9%	18,389	29.6%
1955	85.3	35.7	20,548	31.6
1960	83.3	37.7	23,240	33.4
1965	80.7	39.3	26,200	35.2
1970	79.7	43.3	31,520	38.1
1975	77.7	46.3	36,998	39.9
1980	77.4	51.6	44,574	42.6

*Employment and Earnings, January, 1981.

TABLE II

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES,
BY SEX, U.S. TOTALS*

ANNUAL AVERAGES

YEAR:	TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN
1950	59.2%	86.4%	33.9%
1955	59.3	85.3	35.7
1960	59.4	83.3	37.7
1965	58.9	80.7	39.3
1970	60.4	79.7	43.3
1971	60.2	79.1	43.3
1972	60.4	78.1	43.9
1973	60.8	78.8	44.7
1974	61.2	78.7	45.6
1975	61.2	77.9	46.3
1976	61.6	77.5	47.3
1977	62.3	77.7	48.7
1978	63.2	77.9	50.0
1979	63.7	77.9	51.0
1980	63.8	77.4	51.6

*Employment and Earnings, January 1981.

TABLE III

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES, BY SEX*
U.S. TOTALS

ANNUAL AVERAGES

YEAR:	TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN
1950	5.3%	5.1%	5.7%
1955	4.4	4.2	4.9
1960	5.5	5.4	5.9
1965	4.5	4.0	5.5
1970	4.9	4.4	5.9
1971	5.9	5.3	6.9
1972	5.6	4.9	6.6
1973	4.9	4.1	6.0
1974	5.6	4.8	6.7
1975	8.5	7.9	9.3
1976	7.7	7.0	8.6
1977	7.0	6.2	8.2
1978	6.0	5.2	7.2
1979	5.8	5.1	6.8
1980	7.1	6.9	7.4

*Employment and Earnings, January 1981.

TABLE IV

LABOR FORCE STATUS, BY SEX*
U.S. TOTAL
1979 and 1980 Annual Averages
(in thousands)

	TOTAL		MEN		WOMEN	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
Total Labor Force	102,908	104,719	59,517	60,145	43,391	44,574
Participation Rate	63.7%	63.8%	77.9%	77.4%	51.0%	51.6%
Employed	96,945	97,271	56,499	55,988	40,446	41,283
Unemployed	5,963	7,448	3,018	4,157	2,945	3,291
Unemployment Rate	5.8%	7.1%	5.1%	6.9%	6.8%	7.4%

*Employment and Earnings, January, 1981.

TABLE V

LABOR FORCE STATUS, BY SEX*
ILLINOIS
1979 and 1980 Annual Averages
(in thousands)

	TOTAL		MEN		WOMEN	
	1979	1980	1979	1980	1979	1980
Total Labor Force	5,331	5,447	3,087	3,153	2,244	2,294
Participation Rate	64.6%	65.5%	79.0%	79.6%	51.6%	52.6%
Employed	5,038	4,993	2,938	2,885	2,100	2,108
Unemployed	293	454	149	268	143	186
Unemployment Rate	5.5%	8.3%	4.8%	8.5%	6.4%	8.1%

*Unpublished annual average data, Current Population Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S.Department of Labor.

TABLE VI

LABOR FORCE STATUS, BY AGE AND SEX*
ILLINOIS
1980 Annual Average
(in thousands)

	All Ages Total	16-19	20& over Total	20-24	25-64 Total	25-44	45-64	65 & over
WOMEN								
Total Labor Force	2,294	235	2,058	367	1,691	989	631	71
Participation Rate	52.6%	55.6%	52.3%	67.6%	49.9%	63.6%	54.5%	10.5%
Employed	2,108	198	1,910	322	1,588	914	604	70
Unemployed	186	37	150	46	104	74	28	2
Unemployment Rate	8.1%	15.7%	7.3%	12.4%	6.2%	7.5%	4.4%	2.1%
MEN								
Total Labor Force	3,153	256	2,897	461	2,345	1,410	935	91
Participation Rate	79.6%	61.2%	81.7%	85.7%	91.9%	95.3%	87.2%	20.1%
Employed	2,885	198	2,687	393	2,207	1,313	894	87
Unemployed	268	58	210	68	138	97	41	4
Unemployment Rate	8.5%	22.5%	7.2%	14.8%	6.3%	6.9%	4.4%	4.4%

*Unpublished annual average data, Current Population Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

TABLE VII

REASON NOT IN LABOR FORCE, BY AGE AND SEX*
ILLINOIS
1980 Annual Average

	All Ages Total	16-19	20 & over Total	20-24	25-64 Total	25-44	45-64	65 & over
WOMEN, Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
At home	76.6	18.2	82.4	67.2	88.5	89.6	87.2	75.9
In school	9.2	66.6	3.4	23.9	2.0	3.4	0.5	0.1
Unable	3.2	0.5	3.5	1.6	2.8	1.5	4.4	5.1
Other	11.1	14.7	10.7	7.3	6.7	5.5	7.9	19.0
MEN, Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
At home	2.6	0.7	3.0	1.2	3.4	3.7	3.2	3.2
In school	23.8	77.9	10.3	60.6	9.5	25.7	1.4	0.0
Unable	11.6	0.5	14.4	0.9	32.0	25.2	35.5	7.2
Other	62.0	21.0	72.3	37.4	55.1	45.5	60.0	89.6

*Unpublished annual average data, Current Population Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

TABLE VIII

OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE LABOR FORCE, BY SEX*
ILLINOIS
1980 Annual Average

	EMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED			
		WOMEN				WOMEN		
	MEN Total	Total	White	Non-white	MEN Total	Total	White	Non-white
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
White Collar	42.6	66.3	67.7	58.0	17.2	45.2	46.8	39.3
Professional-Technical	15.6	17.5	16.5	23.7	4.8	7.4	7.8	5.8
Managers-Officials	14.1	6.4	6.8	3.7	5.1	3.5	4.1	1.7
Sales	6.0	7.1	8.0	2.0	2.6	5.7	6.0	4.2
Clerical	6.9	35.3	36.4	28.6	4.7	28.6	28.8	27.7
Blue Collar	45.8	14.0	13.3	18.7	70.2	37.5	36.8	39.9
Crafts	21.3	1.8	1.8	2.0	22.2	3.6	3.4	4.4
Operatives	12.5	10.4	9.8	14.4	19.8	30.2	30.0	30.7
Transport Operatives	5.8	0.6	0.6	1.0	10.5	1.5	1.3	2.5
Laborers	6.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	17.7	2.2	2.1	2.2
Service	8.9	18.9	18.2	23.3	12.0	16.6	15.4	20.8
Farm-Fishery-Forestry	2.6	0.7	0.8	**	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.0

*Unpublished annual average data, Current Population Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

**Less than 0.05 percent.

TABLE IX

INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE LABOR FORCE, BY SEX*
ILLINOIS
1980 Annual Average

	EMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED			
		WOMEN				WOMEN		
	MEN Total	Total	White	Non-white	MEN Total	Total	White	Non-white
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Mining	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	7.7	0.7	0.9	0.0	18.3	1.8	2.1	0.5
Manufacturing	28.2	16.7	17.1	14.0	30.9	37.8	38.7	34.8
Durable Goods	18.6	8.8	9.0	7.2	23.5	22.6	23.1	20.9
Nondurable Goods	9.6	7.9	8.1	6.8	7.4	15.2	15.6	13.9
Transp-Comm-Pub Util.	7.4	3.8	3.8	4.0	6.7	3.0	2.4	5.3
Trade	17.1	20.7	22.4	11.3	17.7	24.3	25.5	20.4
Wholesale	5.5	2.9	3.3	0.7	3.8	4.0	5.0	0.8
Retail	11.6	17.8	19.1	10.6	13.9	20.3	20.5	19.6
Finance-Insur-Realty	4.4	6.6	7.1	3.8	2.2	4.4	4.9	3.0
Service	21.4	36.3	35.0	43.7	13.8	22.1	20.7	26.7
Government	9.9	14.3	12.7	23.2	7.2	5.8	4.6	9.3

*Unpublished annual average data, Current Population Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S.Department of Labor.

NOTE: Agricultural employment not shown.

TABLE X

UNEMPLOYMENT BY REASON AND SEX*
ILLINOIS

1980 Annual Average

	TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN		
			Total	White	Nonwhite
All Unemployed	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Job Losers	56.9	66.3	43.4	42.7	45.8
Job Leavers	9.6	7.6	12.5	14.9	4.8
Reentrants	22.0	15.4	31.4	31.3	31.7
Worked in last 5 years	19.3	15.3	25.0	24.6	26.2
Not worked in last 5 years	2.7	0.1	6.4	6.7	5.5
New Entrants	11.5	10.7	12.7	11.1	17.8
Never worked	6.8	6.1	7.8	6.6	11.6
Worked part-time only	4.7	4.6	4.9	4.5	6.2

*Unpublished annual average data, Current Population Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S.Department of Labor.

TABLE XI

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT BY SEX*
ILLINOIS

1980 Annual Average

	TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN		
			Total	White	Nonwhite
Any Number of Weeks	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
0 - 4 Weeks	38.0	34.1	43.7	42.7	46.5
5 -14 Weeks	32.4	33.7	30.6	31.1	28.9
15-26 Weeks	15.5	15.8	15.1	15.1	15.0
27-51 Weeks	8.9	10.4	6.6	7.7	2.7
52 Weeks or more	5.2	6.0	4.1	3.3	6.6

*Unpublished annual average data, Current Population Survey, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

TABLE XII

DISTRIBUTION OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED*
BY SEX AND CHARACTERISTIC
ILLINOIS

October '80 through March '81

	TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN
By Age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
under 22	10.0	10.2	9.5
22-24	13.6	14.1	12.5
25-64	74.7	73.9	76.3
25-44	52.6	52.2	53.3
45-64	22.1	21.7	23.0
65 & over	1.8	1.8	1.8
By Race	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
White	78.7	80.2	75.5
Nonwhite	21.3	19.8	24.5
By Duration	100 0%	100.0%	100.0%
1 - 4 weeks	24.8	26.3	21.4
5 -14 weeks	42.8	43.9	40.6
15 or more weeks	32.4	29.8	38.0
By Occupation	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
White Collar	27.0	17.4	44.3
Prof-Tech-Mgr	10.3	9.8	11.3
Clerical-Sales	16.7	7.6	33.0
Blue Collar	60.2	73.0	37.0
Processing	5.6	6.4	4.1
Machine Trades	15.1	18.1	9.6
Bench Work	8.9	6.1	14.0
Structural Work	15.5	22.8	2.2
Miscellaneous	15.1	19.6	7.1
Service	11.2	7.6	17.7
Farm-Fish-Forest	1.6	2.1	0.9

*Unpublished Unemployment Insurance data, Illinois Bureau of Employment Security.

TABLE XIII

DISTRIBUTION OF JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS*
BY SEX AND CHARACTERISTIC
ILLINOIS

October '80 through March '81

	TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN
By Age	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
16-19	14.3	15.2	13.4
20 & over	85.7	84.8	86.6
20-24	23.7	27.2	20.0
25-64	60.9	56.5	65.6
25-44	47.1	44.4	49.9
45-64	13.8	12.1	15.7
65 & over	1.1	1.1	1.0
By Race	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
White	53.2	57.1	49.1
Black	38.2	34.0	42.5
Hispanic	6.4	7.2	5.7
Other	2.2	1.7	2.8
By Education	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Less than H. S.	44.7	43.6	45.8
High School	37.6	36.9	38.3
More than H.S.	17.5	19.2	15.8
Unemployed	95.9	96.1	95.6
U.I. Eligible	36.1	41.5	30.3
Econ. Disadvantaged	49.8	44.4	55.5
Receiving Welfare	30.3	21.3	39.9

* Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS), Tables 06 and D-06.

TABLE XIV

DISTRIBUTION OF JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS*
BY SEX AND OCCUPATION
ILLINOIS

October '80 through March '81

	TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN
All Applicants with work experience	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
White Collar	33.0	21.0	45.0
Prof-Tech-Mgr	8.7	9.6	7.9
Clerical	20.5	7.5	33.4
Sales	3.8	3.9	3.7
Blue Collar	44.7	62.9	26.5
Processing	3.9	4.9	2.9
Machine Trades	8.8	13.2	4.5
Bench Work	6.0	3.9	8.0
Structural Work	8.9	16.6	1.3
Miscellaneous	17.1	24.3	9.9
Motor Frght-Transp.	4.8	8.9	0.7
Packaging-Material Hndling	11.5	14.2	8.8
Other	0.7	1.2	0.3
Service	21.0	14.0	28.1
Farm-Fish-Forestry	1.3	2.2	0.4

*Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS), Table 96.

DEFINITIONS

LABOR FORCE	The sum total of the employed and the unemployed. Persons involved in labor-management disputes are counted as employed.
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	The proportion of the population (16 and over) that is in the labor force.
EMPLOYED	Persons at work, including persons involved in labor-managment disputes and those temporarily absent from their jobs because of personal reasons or illness.
UNEMPLOYED	All persons without a job, but who are actively seeking a job.
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	All unemployed persons expressed as a percent of the labor force.
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	All persons (16 and over) who are not in the labor force, but who are not institutionalized or in the military: at home - persons engaged in own home housework; in school - full-time students; unable - persons with a long-term physical or mental disability which prevents them from seeking work; other - retired persons, those too old to work, the voluntarily idle, and seasonal workers in their "off" period.
OCCUPATIONAL GROUPINGS	Professional-Technical: includes health workers, non-college teachers, engineers, technicians. Managers-Administrators: includes bank officials, office managers, school administrators. Sales: includes clerks, insurance agents, manufacturers' representatives. Clerical: includes bank tellers, secretaries, stenographers, payroll clerks.

Craft workers: includes carpenters, electricians, plumbers, mechanics, machinists.

Operatives: includes assemblers, packers, welders.

Transport operatives: includes busdrivers, truckdrivers, taxicab drivers.

Laborers: includes garbage collectors, construction helpers, warehouse workers.

Service workers: includes cleaners, food services, nonprofessional health workers, hairdressers, guards.

Farm-Fisheries-Forestry: includes laborers and managers.